

- The department of Santa Cruz has the highest drinking water coverage, but one of the lowest coverages in basic sanitation (Vice-ministry of Basic Services, 2006).
- Santa Cruz has the lowest percentage of indigenous people of Bolivia, but the disparity is higher than the national average (UDAPE, "Dossier of Social and Economic Statistics – 2009").
- San Ramón is the municipality with the highest per capita public investment is (Bs. 4.115 per person in 2007) (FAM, "2007 Municipal Ranking").

Human Development in the Department of Santa Cruz



UDAPE—UNDP

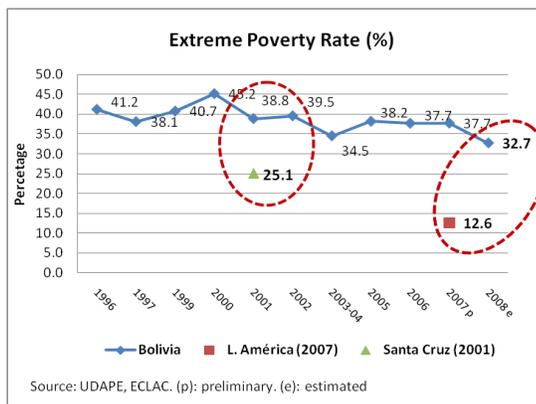
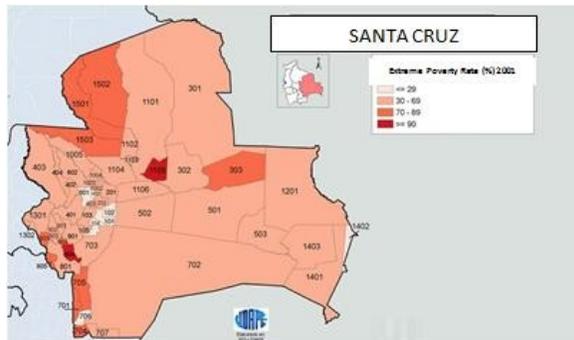
APRIL 2010

Extreme Poverty: a major challenge for Bolivia and for the Department of Santa Cruz

In recent years, the percentage of people living in extreme poverty (*) in Bolivia fell significantly, decreasing from 41,2% in 1996 to 32,7% in 2008. In the case of Santa Cruz, the figure is more encouraging. In 2001, the extreme poverty rate was 25,1%. But in absolute terms, it is estimated that in 2001, the department of Santa Cruz had more than 521.000 people living in extreme poverty.

Extreme poverty in Bolivia as a whole as well as in Santa Cruz is much higher than the average in Latin America (12,6% (**)).

Within the department of Santa Cruz, only the



municipalities of San Antonio del Lomerío and Postres Valle presented poverty levels higher than 30%.

(*): Understood as the population that does not have sufficient income to buy the basic food basket. (**): The percentage of extreme poverty in Latin America has been calculated as the proportion of people whose income is less than one dollar per day; therefore, its comparison with national information should only be considered as indicative.

SUMMARY OF SOCIAL INDICATORS OF THE DEPARTMENT

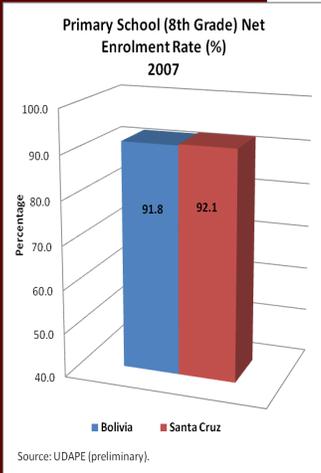
| INDICATOR | DATA |
|--|-------|
| Extreme Poverty Rate (2001) | 25,1% |
| Primary School (8th grade) Net Completion Rate (2007) | 75,6% |
| Infant Mortality Rate per 1.000 Live Births (2008) | 31 |
| Percentage of Chronic Malnutrition in Children Under Three Years of Age (2003) | 12,3% |
| Maternal Mortality Ratio (deaths per 100.000 live births) (2000) | 207 |

Departmental Efforts in Human Development

The new national scenario of decentralization has also contributed toward combining efforts for the improvement of living conditions in the regions. The prefecture of Santa Cruz has initiated interventions for this purpose, such as the Strengthening Programme of the Regional Health Network for the Department of Santa Cruz, the Food Emer-

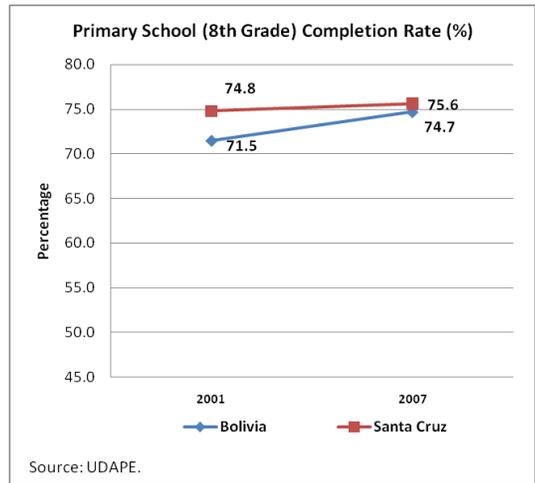
gency Operation Programme, the Technical Assistance of Production for the Nutritional Improvement of School Breakfast in the Department of Santa Cruz, the Construction of Housings "Living Clean – Living Healthy", the Integral Programme of Gender Phase III, and the Underground Water Project in the Rural Area of Santa Cruz (Source: Prefecture of Santa Cruz, Monitoring System for MDGs (UDAPE/UNDP, 2009).

Primary School



Education indicators in Bolivia, especially at primary school level, have shown major progress in recent years. Although progress has been slow and 100% net coverage of primary education has not yet been reached, the achievement of close to 92% net enrolment in 2007 is encouraging.

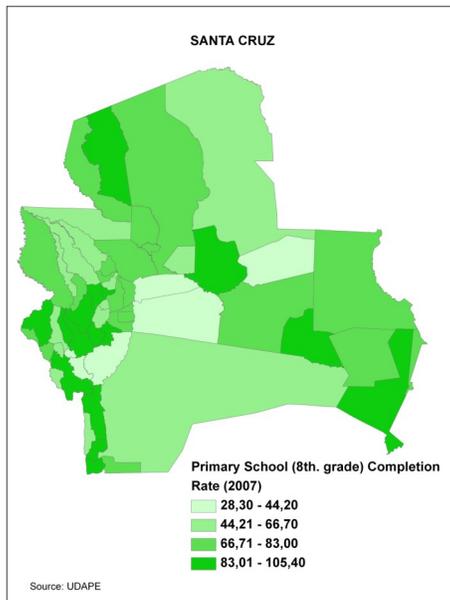
In the department of Santa Cruz, the net primary school enrolment rate is higher than the national average, reaching 92,1%. However, the situation of the department



is relatively satisfactory, since the number of children between 6 and 13 years of age who did not attend primary school in 2007 reached approximately 38.936(*).

In the case of primary school (8th grade) completion rate, it can be observed that the national trend has been positive in the last decade, rising from 71,5% in 2001 to 74,7% in 2007. In Santa Cruz, this rate has always been higher than the national average, reaching 75,6% in 2007. When this indicator is disaggregated by municipality, it can be seen that the municipalities of Pailón, Postrer Valle and Cabezas presented the lowest primary school completion rates (less than 35%) .

(*): Children who may be in another educational cycle or who do not attend the educational system.



“In 2008, 2.311 children died before reaching one year of age in Santa Cruz (approximately seven children per day)”

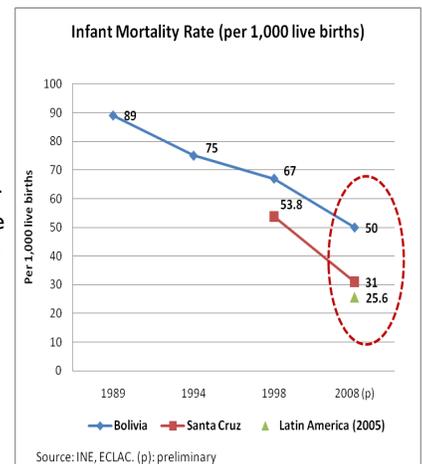
Evolution of Infant Mortality

Although progress in the reduction of infant mortality has been significant in recent decades, the country still holds the penultimate position in the continent (just ahead Haiti). While in 1989, out of a thousand live births, 89 children died before reaching one year of age, in 2008 this figure decreased to 50. Even with this reduction, however, Bolivia is still 24 points above the ave-

rage of Latin America (information for 2005).

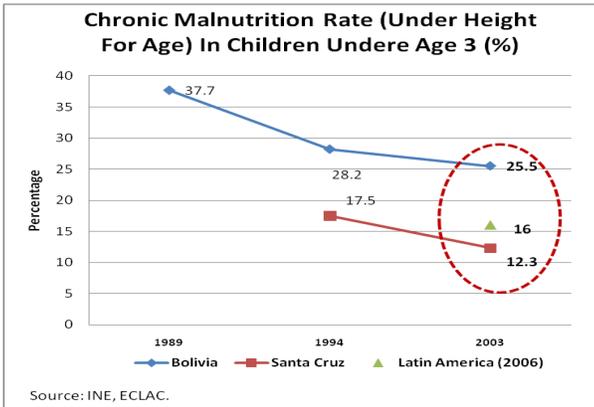
In addition, the differences between departments are also significant. In Santa Cruz, the infant mortality rate is 31 per one thousand live births, while in Tarija the figure is 37 per one thousand live births, and in Potosi the rate is 101 in the year 2008.

In absolute numbers, in the department of Santa Cruz, 2.311 children died before reaching one year of age in 2008.





Chronic malnutrition in the department



malnutrition (understood as low height for age, which implies a significant delay in growth), while in 2003, this percentage decreased to 25,5%. Although malnutrition rates have decreased over time in Santa Cruz, it still has a chronic malnutrition rate of 12,3%. According to preliminary information for 2008, the department had approximately 30.517 children under the age of five who suffered from chronic malnutrition.

In comparison to Latin America, both Bolivia as a whole and the department of Santa Cruz fare badly, since the average percentage of children under the age of three with malnutrition in the region is only of 16%. However, the department of Santa Cruz is in a better position than the rest of the region (12,3%) .

(*): The age range is from 3 to 35 months of age.

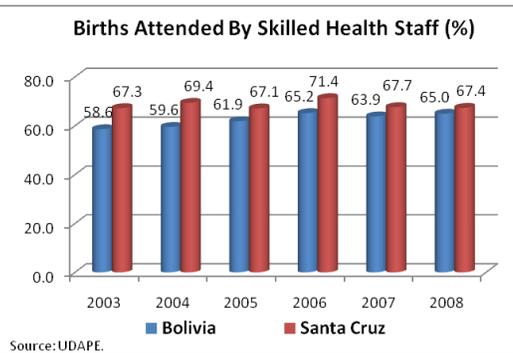
Santa Cruz had approximately 30.517 children under the age of five who suffered from chronic malnutrition in 2008

The nutritional status of children in Bolivia has seen an improvement in recent decades. In 1989, 37,7% of children under the age of three (*) suffered from chronic

Maternal Health

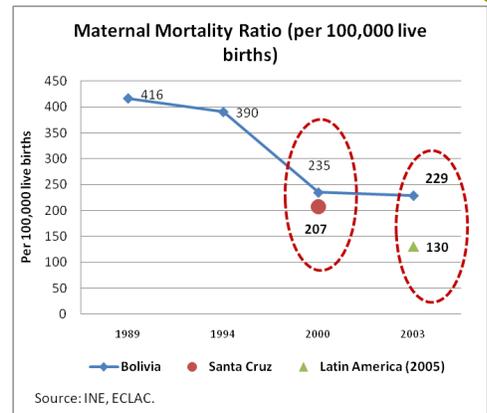
Maternal health is a serious concern in Bolivia. In 2003, for every 100.000 live births, 229 women died from causes related to complications during pregnancy or

child birth. Moreover, Bolivia is not making progress in this area. The maternal mortality ratio has not decreased since the year 2000 (when 235 women died for every 100.000 live births .



If we also compare the maternal mortality ratio of 2003 (229) with the Latin American average in 2005 (130), we can see how far the country is from the situation of the rest of the region. As with the case of infant mortality, only Haiti is behind Bolivia in maternal mortality.

In the year 2000, Santa Cruz had a maternal mortality rate of 207 deaths per 100.000 live births.



Despite this encouraging situation, it remains distant from Latin American averages (130). On the other hand, the coverage of births attended by skilled staff in the department increased from 67,3% in 2003 to 67,4% in 2008.

In 2007, Roboré was the municipality which invested the largest percentage of its resources in social services

Public social investment in municipalities of Santa Cruz

Social investment by the municipalities is an essential element of public administration for achieving better living conditions for the population. In the year 2007, in the department of Santa Cruz, Roboré was the municipality that invested the largest percentage of its resources in social services (education, health, water

and basic sanitation) assigning 74,1% of its investment budget for this purpose.

The municipalities of Gutiérrez and Pucara held the second and third places in terms of social investment, 57,8% and 50,8% respectively.

At the other end, we find the municipalities of Puerto Quijarro, Carmen Rivero

Torrez, San José de Chiquitos, San Rafael, San Miguel, San Antonio del Lomerío, San Ramón, San Javier, Concepción, Santa Cruz de la Sierra, La Guardia, Cotoca, Warnes, Okinawa Uno, Bélgica, Mineros, Pampa Grande, Postrer Valle and Vallegrande, whose investment in social services was lower than 18%. (Source: FAM, 2009)

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This bulletin is a joint effort of the Social and Economic Policy Analysis Unit (UDAPE) of the Government of Bolivia and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). Its purpose is to disseminate information toward the promotion and prioritization of social development issues in the national agenda. The ultimate goal of this initiative is to contribute toward achieving poverty reduction, universal access to education and health, gender equality, and the protection of the environment.

All information contained in this publication is based on official information of the Government of Bolivia and/or information from international organizations in the case of comparative information from the Latin American region.

About the Information

1. Extreme Poverty. (i) National Information: estimates from responses to the INE (National Institute of Statistics) household surveys. Information from the year 2007 is preliminary. The information from 2008 is an estimate carried out by UDAPE, taking into account the effects of conditional cash transfers; (ii) Municipal and departmental information: estimates of UDAPE taking into account household expenditures based on household surveys and the National Census of Population and Housing (INE); (iii) International information: estimates using the criterion of \$us. 1.- per day, undertaken by ECLAC (Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean); (iv) Maps: formulated by UDAPE, taking into account estimates based on the National Census on Housing and household surveys (INE). (*) Note: Since the estimation methods of extreme poverty are not the same at national, departmental and regional (Latin America) levels, information is not strictly comparable, hence comparisons should only be considered to be indicative.

2. Information on Departmental Programmes and Projects. Taken from the Monitoring System for MDGs (UDAPE) – UNDP (<http://www.udape.gob.bo/ODM/ODM.asp>).

3. Education. (i) National and departmental information: Information published by UDAPE, based on the Education Information System (SIE) of the Ministry of Education; (ii) Maps: formulated by UDAPE, with information from SIE.

4. Infant Mortality. (i) National and departmental information: National Demographic and Health Survey (ENDSA) of INE. (ii) International Information: ECLAC, 2009, “Statistical Yearbook for Latin America and the Caribbean”, Santiago. (*) Note: results for the year 2008 are preliminary.

5. Child Malnutrition. (i) National and departmental information: National Demographic and Health Survey (ENDSA) of INE. (ii) International Information: ECLAC, 2009, “Statistical Yearbook for Latin America and the Caribbean”, Santiago. (*) Note: results for the year 2008 are preliminary. Information on the number of children suffering from chronic malnutrition in 2008 was calculated based on the age group of 0-59 months of age; consequently, it is not comparable with the rest of the series, whose estimates are based on an age range of 3-35 months of age.

6. Maternal Mortality. (i) National information: National Demographic and Health Survey of INE; (ii) Departmental information: 2001 Post-Census Survey of the INE; (iii) International information: ECLAC, 2009, “Statistical Yearbook for Latin America and the Caribbean”, Santiago. (*) Note: departmental information has been compiled only for the year 2000, since the Post-Census Survey of INE was only performed in that period.

7. Municipal Public Investment. Information taken from the Federation of Associations of Municipalities (FAM), “2007 Municipal Ranking”, based on official information from the Ministry of Finance.

The “Living Together, Sowing Peace” (Convivir Sembrar Paz) Campaign



The “Living Together, Sowing Peace” Campaign seeks to become a shared effort of all Bolivian citizens. The initiative seeks to create an atmosphere which enables all Bolivians to join in a mobilization and commitment for peace; a peace

that enables change within a framework of mutual respect. The term “living together” (convivir) is fundamental: it refers to the mutual acknowledgement and respect of different points of view, no matter how difficult this is. We invite you to join mobilization efforts

for this cause, since peace requires facts and actions. For more information visit www.sembrarpaz.nu.org. Sign up and support this initiative.